

their illustrations from other books and in so doing have lost their originality and therefore their value. The present publication is by far the best work on Human Anatomy, by American authors, that has yet appeared.

PAUL PILCHER.

**SURGICAL DIAGNOSIS.** By DANIEL N. EISENDRATH, M.D., Adjunct Professor of Surgery in the Medical Department of the University of Illinois (College of Physicians and Surgeons). Octavo of 775 pages, with 482 original illustrations, 15 in colors. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1907.

Dr. Eisendrath has set for himself a most difficult task. As Killaini has said: "There can be only one diagnosis, *i.e.*, the true scientific diagnosis in medicine. Surgery has to do only with the treatment." It is the conditions, then, that demand surgical treatment which must be included in any work on surgical diagnosis. Another reviewer of this volume has asked the question: "Why did Eisendrath write this book?" There is hardly any branch of the science of medicine which needs more light thrown upon it, more study devoted to it, than this subject of surgical diagnosis, which has been most shamefully neglected in the writings of authors. Foreign surgeons have produced one or two small treatises on this subject, but they have been most childish in their incompleteness.

Dr. Eisendrath has chosen to treat the subject of surgical diagnosis chiefly from the clinical standpoint; that means that he has omitted almost entirely the pathological side of the question, which is daily gaining more and more importance in the establishment of any diagnosis. In discussing each disease it would seem to the reviewer that the symptoms, complications and sequelæ have not been carefully and clearly enough dwelt upon, to render the recognition of the disease unmistakable; oftentimes the differential diagnosis is more fully considered without enough care being taken in describing the direct diagnosis.

There are eight chapters in all. The first chapter considers the surgical affections of the head; the various injuries and diseases of the scalp, skull and brains are considered together, and from the clinical aspect this is a very logical arrangement. This section of chapter I is by far the most interesting and thor-

ough; the descriptions are clear and the points in differential diagnosis are well contrasted. The illustrations are excellent, and there are a number of tables which allow of a rapid review and comparison of surgical conditions whose symptoms closely simulate each other. The intra-cranial complications of middle ear and mastoid suppuration are considered, but why the surgical diseases of the middle ear and mastoid should be omitted is not clearly understood.

Chapter II takes up the surgical affections of the neck. It would seem that here the author many times tends to leave out the ordinary subjective symptoms which the patient feels, and does not dwell sufficiently long upon the previous history of the patient, seldom speaking of the course of the disease and the changes which may take place from time to time as the disease progresses. The thorax, abdomen, extremities and spine are taken up in detail.

Chapter VII is devoted to post-operative complications; the last chapter, to methods of examination. The section upon cystoscopy and ureteral catheterism was written by Dr. Gustav Kolischer. The illustrations of cystoscopes show the types of cystoscopes in use twenty years ago by Brunner and Nitze; these instruments have long since become obsolete, more useful ones having been invented by American surgeons. The book is very well written, is well illustrated, and is by far the best work that has yet appeared on the subject of surgical diagnosis.

PAUL M. PILCHER.

MANUAL OF OPERATIVE SURGERY. By JOHN FAIRBAIRN BINNIE, A.M., C.M. (Aberdeen); Professor of Surgery Kansas State University, Kansas City. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co. 1907. The first edition of this book was thoroughly reviewed in Vol. XLII, 1905, of the ANNALS OF SURGERY. Within two years two editions have been exhausted the present being the third revised edition.

The Manual is unique in the field of operative surgery; the name which has been given to it, describes it. It is rare that a surgeon writing such a book can resist the temptation of giving the etiology, the symptomatology and often his personal preferences in the treatment of surgical affections, but this has been accomplished in the present work. A description of the opera-